

EUROPEAN COLONISATION OF EUROPE VERSUS EUROPEAN COLONISATION OF AFRICA AND OTHER CONTINENTS: A TEXTUAL AND JUXTAPOSITIONAL STUDY OF HEART OF DARKNESS

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ABSTRACT

This paper is an afro-centric reading of Joseph Conrad's colonial masterpiece novella Heart of Darkness published in 1899 and 1902 making it a child of two worlds: the Victorian and the modern. Using New Historicism as a theoretical framework, this paper contends that European colonization of Europe was different from their colonization of Africa and other parts of the world. The first was motivated by the military might whereas the second was economically and racially motivated; the former was accidental and the latter was well planned and executed although hypocritically hidden in a civilizing mission. The paper reveals that the European colonization of Europe was simply as conquerors to show their military might, as they were no colonists and racialists in Europe, but European colonization of Africa in particular and the other parts of the world was not to show their military might but to establish colonies which were essentially economic and to conquer those who had non-white color and "flatter noses" as opposed to their straight noses and white color. Flatter noses and "different complexion" denote inferiority complex, whereas straight noses and white complexion connote superiority. Maybe that is why Chinua Achebe denounced the novel as thoroughly racist.

KEY WORDS: Europe[Ans], Africa[Ns], Colonization, Civilize, Darkness, Foreshadowing & Contrast

Received: May 14, 2018; **Accepted:** Jun 04, 2018; **Published:** Jul 06, 2018; **Paper Id.:** IJELAUG20182

INTRODUCTION

Heart of Darkness is a masterpiece novella written by Joseph Conrad, an English novelist of Polish origin and published in 1899 during the late Victorian period and 1902 during the modern period, making it a child of two worlds. A close Afrocentric reading of *Heart of Darkness* reveals that the darkness we saw in Africa during the colonial period originated in Europe and not in Africa¹. Another close Afrocentric reading of the novel reveals that European colonization of Europe was quite different from their colonization of Africa in particular and other parts of the world in general. This is the main preoccupation of this paper. Using New Historicism as a theoretical framework, this paper contends or argues that European colonization of Europe was different from their colonization of other parts of the world. This paper analyses the similarities between European colonization of Europe and other parts of the world and the differences between European colonization of Europe and other parts of the world. European colonization of Europe is seen in the Roman colonization of Britain and European colonisation of other parts of the world is seen in the Belgian colonization of the Congo. The Romans used River Thames to colonize the British just like the Belgians used River Congo to colonize the Congolese. This style of Conrad is called foreshadowing and contrast. In this paper, we shall quote what the first narrator says about Roman

colonization of Britain verbatim and all the excerpt and then use it to compare and contrast Roman colonization of Britain and the Belgian colonization of the Congo (as well as the British colonization in the world)². The first narrator of *Heart of Darkness* tells us how the Romans colonized Britain:

‘I was thinking of very old times, when the Romans first came here, nineteen hundred years ago- the other day Light came out of this river since- you say knights, yes; but it is like a running blaze on a plain, like a flash of lightning in the clouds. We live in the flicker- may it last as long as the old earth keeps rolling. But darkness was here yesterday. Imagine the feeling of a commander of a fine- what d’ ye call’ em-trireme in the Mediterranean, ordered suddenly to the north, run overland across the Gauls in a hurry; put in charge of one of these craft the legionaries- a wonderful lot of handy men they must have been, too-used to build, apparently by the hundred, in a month or two, if we may believe what we read. Imagine him here –the very end of the world, a sea the color of lead, a sky the color of smoke, a kind of ship about as rigid as a concertina- and going up this river with stores, or orders, or what you like. Sand-banks, marshes, forests, savages,- precious little to eat fit for a civilized man, nothing but Thames water to drink. No Falernian wine here, no going ashore. Here and there a military camp lost in a wilderness, like a needle in a bundle of hay-cold, fog, tempests, disease, exile, and death –death skulking in the air, in the water, in the bush. They must have been dying like flies here. Oh, yes – he did it. Did it very well, too, no doubt, and without thinking much about it either, except afterward to brag of what he had gone through in his time, perhaps. They were men enough to face the darkness. And perhaps he was cheered by keeping his eye on a chance of promotion to the fleet at Ravenna by-and-by if he had good friends in Rome and survived the awful climate. Or think of a decent young citizen in a toga- perhaps too much dice, you know- coming out here in the train of some prefect or tax-gatherer, or trader even to mend his fortunes. Land in a swamp, march through the woods, and in some inland, post, feel the savagery, the utter savagery, had closed around him,- all that mysterious life of the wilderness that stirs in the forest, in the jungles, in the hearts of wild men. There’s no initiation either into such mysteries. He has to live in the midst of the incomprehensible, which is also detestable. And it has a fascination, too, that goes to work upon him. The fascination of the abomination you know, imagine the growing regrets, the surrender, the hate.’

He paused.

“Mind” he began again, lifting one arm from the elbow, the palm of the hand outwards, so that, with his legs folded before him, he had the pose of a Buddha preaching in European clothes and without a lotus-flower. “Mind, none of us would feel exactly like this. What saves us is efficiency- the devotion to efficiency. But these chaps were not much account, really. They were no colonists, their administration was merely a squeeze, and nothing more, I suspect. They were conquerors, and for that, you want only brute force- nothing to boast of when you have it since your strength is just an accident arising from the weakness of others. They grabbed what they could get for the sake of what was to be got. It was just robbery with violence, aggravated murder on a great scale, and men going at it blind- as is proper for those who tackle an darkness. The conquest of the earth, which mostly means the taking away from those who have a different complexion or slightly flatter noses than ourselves, is not a pretty thing when you look into it too much. What redeems it- is the idea only. An idea at the back of it, not a sentimental pretense, but an idea; and an unselfish belief in the idea- something you can set up, and bow down before, and offer a sacrifice to”

When the first narrator says “I was thinking of very old times, when the Romans first came here, nineteen hundred years ago”, the sentence gives us the setting of the novel as in 1900. In 1900, the British empire or colonization was at its

apex. The statement is very important because it gives us the setting of the novel, which is the twentieth century and to tell us that just as the British have colonized the other parts of the world to civilize them, the British in the past were also conquered and civilized by the Ancient Romans or the Roman Empire. What the British, the French and the Belgians and other European countries were doing to the other parts of the world in the name of civilization, they learned it from their predecessors, the Ancient Greeks and later the Ancient Romans. This sentence is also important in that it states the time when British history began. The history of Britain begins with Roman Britain from C. 43-410, then Anglo-Saxon Britain from C. 500 – 1066, followed by Norman Britain from 1066-1154, then Plantagenet Britain from 1154-1485 to Tudor Britain from 1485-1603. When the last Tudor Queen Elizabeth I died in 1603 without an heir, the Stuart dynasty started in 1603 with James I and ended with Queen Anne in 1714 whose only surviving child died. This led to the reign of the Georgian Kings.

Just like British history, which begins seriously with the Roman colonization of Britain, African history begins seriously with the European colonization of Africa. European history and civilization begins in Ancient Greece and later Ancient Rome. The Roman Empire captured the ancient Greeks and spread classical knowledge all over Europe during the Roman Empire. The Roman Empire colonized other European countries imposing their law and religion of these conquered nations. That is why Roman Catholicism, which originally was a sect in Judaism was made in the fourth century to a state religion by Emperor Theodosius and spread all over Europe. When the Roman Empire fell in the fifth century, the Pope considered himself as the moral successor of the Holy Roman Empire. That explains why the Roman Catholic Church was very powerful in Europe in the Middle Ages before King Henry VIII put a stop to it in England by creating the Anglican Church which was a break away from this Roman Catholic Church.

In this masterpiece novella Joseph Conrad uses two important literary devices which are contrasted and foreshadowing. Contrast is used when the novelist contrasts the Roman colonization of Britain and the Belgian colonisation of the Congo. The Romans used River Thames to colonize the British just like the Belgians used River Congo to colonise the Congolese. Foreshadowing is used when the first narrator talks about the problems the Romans Captain who came to colonize Britain had when moving up the River Thames, which at that time was wild and had nothing to eat. This foreshadows the later story or journey of Marlow and the Manager of the Central Station with the Cannibals and the pilgrims in a boat driving up the hostile River Congo to the Inner Station to rescue Mr. Kurtz, who is very sick and the problems they face upward in this wild and hostile river teeming with the natives. When the Romans came to Britain, Britain was a wilderness and therefore a place of darkness, just as the River Thames at the times of the Ancient Romans, the Congo is a wilderness and therefore a place of darkness. To Joseph Conrad every wilderness is a place of darkness. The first narrator imagines the Roman colonization of Britain and also reads it in books, but the Belgian colonization of the Congo is what the second narrator who tells us the story lived and saw with his naked eyes. The first narrator who has been described in many ways³ tells us the story of British colonization by the Romans and Marlow tells us the story of the Belgian colonization of the Congo.

The story of *Heart of Darkness* begins with five people in a Nellie which is a boat, yawl, or yacht. These people are the Director of Companies who is the captain, pilot and host of the boat, the Lawyer, the Accountant, Marlow and the first narrator. The first narrator introduces us to the Nellie, the characters in that Nellie and the importance of the Thames River to the English nation. After this, he introduces us the second time to Marlow and his modernist method of telling stories which are inconclusive and whose meanings are outside and not inside as traditional or conventional stories are.

Marlow now tells us the whole story of the novella with the first narrator intervening in the middle and the last paragraph of the story. This story of Marlow which is like the story by Joseph Conrad, who came to the Congo River for six months in 1890 is told by Marlow by the other members of the Nellie as listeners towards the dusk late into the night. The story which ends in the night indicates that the white man who came to Africa only brought darkness to Africa. We can say that the story of *Heart of Darkness* starts and ends on the River Thames.

Heart of Darkness is a colonial novel talking about the Belgian colonization of the Congo, the Roman colonization of Britain and the British colonization and exploration of the world through the Thames River. The first narrator tells us the story of the Roman colonization of Britain and the British exploration and empire of colonization in the world through the Thames River. He then hands over the story to Marlow, who tells us his own story of how he was employed by the Belgian company trading in ivory on the River Congo through the influence of his aunt who knew influential persons in the Belgian company in Brussels, how he left England and went and signed his contract in Brussels, came to the Congo, what he saw there and how he went back to Europe and gave back items to Kurtz's Intended given by Kurtz. Mr. Kurtz is the hero of the Belgian exploitation of the ivory in the Inner Station in the River Congo which also has the Outer Station and the Central Station used to exploit ivory. Mr. Kurtz is the symbol of all the European colonial powers in Africa. Kurtz we are told means "short" in the German language and we are also told that his father was half French and his mother was half English and that all of Europe contributed to the making of Mr. Kurtz. The European colonial powers mentioned in *Heart of Darkness* are the Belgians, the English, the French, the Germans, the Russians, the Swedes and the Danes.

Similarities between the Belgian Colonization of the Congo (The British Colonization of Africa and Other Parts of the World) and the Roman Colonization of Britain

The first similarity as we read from the excerpt quoted in this paper is that the Romans like the Belgians and the English colonised others for commerce or trade. They first came as traders and later colonized us politically, economically, culturally, religiously, and scientifically. This is seen in the text when it is written: "Or think of a decent young citizen in a toga – perhaps too much dice, you know-coming out here in the trader even to mend his fortunes". The first Europeans to leave Europe were explorers and then merchants or traders and later followed by the missionaries. Exploration and trade were two sides of the same coin. After the traders now came colonization where the colonial governments were established with prefects or District Officers, commissioners, and tax-collectors as we see in the excerpt above. Africans and the English paid taxes to the Belgians and the Romans. As the passage reveals, these captains, prefects, and tax-gatherers were well dressed in togas or dice.

To colonize the British, the Romans used the sea and later River Thames just like the British used the sea and River Thames and the Belgians also used the sea and River Congo. Colonisation was done using the sea and inside the countries, the colonizers used the rivers to get into the interior of the country. Of course, these rivers were full of many risks like savages and no good water to drink and food to eat and the climate was very hostile to those who used the ship or boat in them. In these rivers as we see in the excerpt we had "– cold, fog, tempests, disease, exile and death – death skulking in the air, in the water, in the bush. They must have been dying like flies here." Just like the Belgians who used River Congo and land, when the Romans used River Thames as the excerpt reveals the "land in a swamp, march through the woods, and in some inland post, feel the savagery, the utter savagery, had closed around him, all that mysterious life of the wilderness that stirs in the forest, in the jungles, in the hearts of wild men. There's no initiation either into such mysteries. He has to

live in the midst of the incomprehensible, which is also detestable.” When the Romans came to Britain, Britain was a place of darkness and a wilderness and savagery like Marlow will make us believe in the Belgian Congo. That is why the first narrator says “But darkness was here yesterday” referring to Britain.

The Romans who colonized Britain established a military camp on the River Thames (and the land) as the excerpt reveals just like the Belgians did on the River Congo and inside Congo, the French in Africa with their Man-of-War shelling a place with no shed and the British in Africa, India and other parts of the world. In the Congo, this is implicitly seen in Mr. Kurtz who has three guns-pistol, revolver, and rifle to subdue and dominate the Africans.

The Romans who colonised the British, just like the Belgians who colonized the Congo and the British who colonized other parts of the world were looking for fame and a name for themselves. We are told in the text that the Roman captain of the ship which colonized Britain did this colonization either “to brag of what he had gone through in his time, perhaps. They were men enough to face the darkness. And perhaps he was cheered to face the darkness. And perhaps he was cheered by keeping his eye on a chance of promotion to the fleet at Ravenna by – and – by if he had good friends in Rome and survived the awful climate.” The climate in Britain during Roman colonization was as hostile as that during the Belgian colonization of the Congo. In the same light, the Belgians came to Congo, to also make a name as seen in Kurtz who is a genius, a journalist, a musician, a writer and a painter. He makes the African kings crawl before him like a god. In the same vein, the British used the River Thames to make a name for themselves in areas of colonization and exploration. In *Heart of Darkness* we are told of the British and River Thames:

From Sir Francis Drake to Sir John Franklin, knights all, titled and untitled – the great knights -errant of the sea. It had borne all the ships whose name are like jewels flashing in the night of time, from the Golden Hind returning with her round flanks full of treasure, to be visited by the Queen’s Highness and thus pass out of the gigantic tale, to the Erebus and terror, brand on another conquest – and that never returned. It had known the ships and the men. They had sailed from Deptford, from Greenwich, from Erith – the adventurers and the settlers, king’s ships and the ships of men on change, Captains, admirals, the dark “interlopers” of the Eastern trade and the commissioned “generals” of the East India fleets. Hunters for gold or pursuers of fame, they all had gone out on that stream, bearing the sword and often the torch, messengers of the might within the land, bearers of a spark from the sacred fire. What greatness had not floated on the ebb of that river into the mystery of an unknown earth... The dreams of men, the seed of Commonwealths, the germs of empires. (Conrad 5)

The above passage summarizes why the British went out for colonization and by implication all European countries: some wanted to be knighted by the Queen/king after their discoveries/ exploration like Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Franklin, some were looking for fame, some were adventurers, some were settlers, some looked for gold, some for military reasons (sword), some were “bearers of a spark of the sacred fire”, and some were interlopers. An interloper according to Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary of Current English is a person who especially for profit or personal advantage, pushes himself in where he has no right. The Europeans with their so-called civilization pushed themselves into Africa, Asia, South and North America where they had no right. Of course the British created their commonwealth and empires during the period of colonization.

Differences between the Belgian Colonisation of the Congo (The British Colonisation of Africa and Other Parts of the World) and the Roman Colonisation of Britain

The main thrust of this paper is to show that European colonization of Europe was different from their colonisation of Africa in particular and other parts of the world in general. European colonization of Europe in *Heart of Darkness* is seen in the Roman colonization of Britain. The Roman colonization of Britain was different in that they brought light to Britain, unlike the Belgians who brought darkness to the Congo and the British to India. This is seen in the text when the omniscient narrator writes: "I was thinking of very old times, when the Romans first came here, nineteen hundred years ago – the other day... light came out of this river since you say, knights? Yes, but it is like a running blaze on a plain; like a flash of lightening in the clouds. We live in the flicker – may it last as long as the old earth keeps rolling! "Light came out of this river since" has two meanings: the Romans brought light to Britain with the classical knowledge they brought to England or that the British knights or explorers and discovers like Francis Drake and John Franklin brought light to Britain with their discoveries. This means that they brought fame to the English nation. In this text, I think strongly that it is the first meaning which is acceptable. The Romans brought light to Britain by introducing classical knowledge to Britain. We know that Greek civilization in particular and classical civilization in general is the base of European civilization together with the bible. The statement above is a kind of debate as to who brought light to Britain – was it the Roman civilization or the explorers who were knighted for their discoveries? When the narrator says "- you say knights?" he doubts it. He knows that light was brought to Britain by the ancient Romans. On the contrary, the Belgians never brought any light to Africa but darkness. They claimed that they came to civilize us, that is, brought light which removed us out of the darkness. The darkness the Belgians brought to the Congo is seen in the general demoralization of the land in Congo. The Outer Station had a dumping ground near it. Africans are chained and do forced labor in building railways. They suffer and die and nobody cares. Even the white characters also die and the European masters do not care. Kurtz, the Belgian hero in the hunt and exploitation of ivory in Belgian Congo kills the so-called African rebels and puts their heads on his window. He uses three kinds of guns to terrorize the Africans. He used what the Manager of the Central Station calls "unsound methods" in the so-called ivory trade which in actual fact is the raiding of the African continent and the natives to seize ivory. The Belgians in Congo reveal their greed. They do not only seize and exploit ivory, they also mine our minerals mercilessly. The uncle of the manager of the Central Station is at the head of the Eldorado Exploring Expedition that is snatching all the minerals from Congo. This darkness that the Belgians have brought to the Congo originates from Brussels, the Belgian capital which has the company which is exploiting ivory on the River Congo. Brussels the Belgian capital is described as a "sepulchral city" "a whited sepulcher" which captures it as the city with the origin of darkness coming to Africa. In Belgian Congo, we have characters who are called pilgrims. A pilgrim denotes a religious person who is pious but the pilgrims in the Congo are not the religious pilgrims but the pilgrims of materialism or Mammonism. Like the members of the Eldorado Exploring Expedition who are sworn to secrecy, we see the pilgrims moving around, of course, in search of ivory backbiting, slandering and intriguing against each other and one another because they want to be appointed in juicy positions or stations like the Inner Station where Kurtz works which produces half of the ivory for the whole company. All the European characters who are in *Heart of Darkness* have brought darkness to Africa except the Accountant of the Outer Station and Marlow who belongs to the "new gang of virtue" as the Brick -maker who came to Africa to make bricks in the Central Station but who has never made any bricks and who is described as Mephostophilis says. He expected to be appointed Assistant Manager but the coming of Kurtz has spoiled his ambition. Kurtz has the connection in Brussels like Marlow. The Russian has not also brought too much darkness to Africa. Like the Belgians, the

French Man-of-War shoots into the African wilderness to kill. When Marlow is coming from Brussels to Africa in the French steamer, the French throw their soldiers and custom-house officers in the swamps and do not care whether they are dying. Many are dying in the steamer of fever but they do not care.

The European colonization of Europe was also different from their colonization of Africa and the other parts of the world in that as the first narrator say "But these chaps were not much account, really. They were no colonists; their administration was merely a squeeze, and nothing more, I suspect. "When the Romans came to Britain, they never intended to stay there forever and exploit it politically, economically and culturally as most Europeans countries like Belgium, France, Britain, German did. Europeans established colonies to exploit them politically, culturally and above all economically. Their colonies were part of their countries and they trained those people to be like them. All the European countries that had colonies like Spain, Portugal. had their colonial policies. Two of them are well known – the Indirect Rule and the Direct Rule/Assimilation. Indirect Rule was practiced by the British and Direct Rule by the French. The colonies were ruled from Paris, Brussels or London. They were considered as part and parcel of the colonial enterprise or empire. The Belgians to administer the Congo divided it into the Outer Station, the Central Station, and the Inner Station. The Outer Station was the seat of the colonial government. The capital of Congo, that is Belgian Congo was Leopoldville, a town named in honor of the Belgian king, King Leopold II. The Congo Free State was considered as the private property of King Leopold II and he exploited it the way he wanted it. The Romans never treated or saw Britain like this. Their administration there was temporary, not permanent like the European wanted their colonies to be. Nationalism put an end to European colonization. It is ironical that the Romans brought light to Britain during their colonization but Britain brought darkness to Africa and other parts of the world during their own colonization.

Another difference between the Roman colonization of Britain and the European colonization of Africa and the other parts of the world is that the Romans when they colonized Britain were never racialists or racists. The Romans never had a civilizing mission on the English and never thought of themselves as superior to the British as they had the same skin color. On the contrary, European colonization of the world was essentially racist. This is seen when the first narrator says "The conquest of the earth, which mostly means the taking it away from those who have a different complexion or slightly flatter noses than ourselves, is not a pretty thing when you look into it too much. What redeems it is the idea only". Racism or racialism is therefore, a powerful idea behind European colonialism. The Europeans like the Belgians, the English, the French and the Germans came to Africa and other parts of the world to acquire colonies mostly for economic reasons but it was also because they considered us as inferior to them. They were superior to us and as such were entitled to our rich minerals and wealth. Then superiority to us was seen at all levels, they said and thought: political, economic, cultural, scientific, technological.

The Roman colonization of Britain was accidental not well planned and executed like the European occupation of Africa and other parts of the world. In the text it is written" "They were conquerors, and for that you want only brute force – nothing to boast of when you have it, since your strength is just an accident arising from the weakness of others". The European colonization of Africa and other parts of the world was well planned and executed. This was seen in the Berlin Conference of 1884 and the Scramble for Africa. Europeans planned their partition of Africa. The Belgian colonization of Congo was well planned and executed. We see this in their three stations on the River Congo: Outer Station, Central Station and Inner Station and the Central Administration in the Belgian capital Brussels. To show that the European colonization of Africa and other parts of the world was well planned and executed, the first

narrator says: “Mind none of us would feel exactly like this. What saves us is efficiency – the devotion to efficiency”. This statement is made after “Buddha preaching in European clothes and without a lotus – flower”. Buddha is Indian and European clothes already shows how Indian religion is already colonized. Buddha preaching in European clothes means he has abandoned his other religion and is upholding the Western religion showing that Western religion was already entering and influencing Indian religion, making it abandon the dressing of its priest and practice. Of course, the Europeans planned well to destroy our own religions, under mind them or make us abandon them and embrace their own.

In the excerpt, we are also told that Roman colonization of Britain was also for fun, but European colonization of Africa and other parts of the world was not for fun. Europeans never came to Africa to amuse themselves. The first narrator says “What redeems it is the idea only. An idea at the back of it, not a sentimental pretense but an idea; and an unselfish belief in the idea – something you can set up, and bow down before and offer a sacrifice to.” European colonization of Africa was such a serious idea tantamount to religion. Colonization became a God which the European countries worshipped, made sacrifices to it and any African who opposed them was eliminated. Colonization was the Man-Made God of the Europeans to whom they bowed down before and offered sacrifices to that God.

The Romans who colonized Britain were just thieves but the colonists who colonized Africa and other parts of the world were not simply thieves but considered themselves as the owners of our property and land.

CONCLUSIONS

In this paper using New Historicism, we set out to show that European colonization of Europe was different from their colonisation of Africa and other parts of the world. Colonization which refers to the act of colonial masters acquiring colonies in different parts of the world had a positive and a negative impact on the colonized. The colonizer had two policies which were the policy of Direct Rule or Assimilation and the policy of Indirect Rule. The former was used by the French, the Portuguese and the Belgian while the latter was used by the British. The Roman colonization of Britain as discussed above used by the British used the policy of Indirect Rule in their colonies. Colonial texts in English literature include *Heart of Darkness*, *A Passage to India*, *the Power and the Glory* etc. Colonial texts in African literature are texts like *Things Fall Apart*, *The Old Man and the Medal*, *The White Man of God*, *The Crown of Thorns* which are novels and plays such as *Death and the King’s Horsemen*, *The Trial of Dedan Kimathi*, *What God Has Put Asunder* etc.

NOTES

- For a paper on the origin of darkness as from Europe/Brussels and not from Africa, the Congo, see the paper “The Symbolism of Darkness in Joseph Conrad’s *Heart of Darkness*” by Ignatius Nsaidzedze published in African Journal of Social Sciences, volume 3, number 4, November 2012 pages 83-97.
- See the paper titled “British Colonisation Versus Belgian Colonisation in *Heart of Darkness*: A Contrastive Textual Study of Imperialism in English Literature” by Ignatius Nsaidzedze. “In pre-empting Postcolonial Critique: Europeans in *Heart of Darkness*” Inga Clendinnen writes “Its first audience, a little more than a hundred years ago read it as a compelling dramatization of the differences between two (crudely opposed) modes of imperialism: high-minded British versus money-grubbing Belgians.
- The first narrator in *Heart of Darkness*, has been given many names as the Auditor, an unnamed narrator, the omniscient narrator, the inter locator the frame narrator, the unnamed frame narrator, the para narrator etc.

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